THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1839].

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1771.

From the *St. James's Chronicle, Nov.* 15.

To the Right Honourable Lord MANSFIELD.

MY LORD,

THE appearance of this letter will attract the curiosity of the public, and command even your Lordship's attention. I am considerably in your debt, and shall endeavour, once for all, to balance the account. Accept of this address, my Lord, as a prologue to more important scenes, in which you will probably be called upon to act or suffer.

You will not question my veracity, when I assure you that it has not been owing to any particular respect for your Person that I have abstained from you so long. Besides the distress and danger with which the press is threatened, when your lordship is party, and the party is to be judge, I confess I have been deterred by the difficulty of the task. Our language has no term of reproach, the mind has no idea of detestation, which has not already been happily applied to you, and exhausted.—Ample justice has been done by abler pens than mine to the separate merits of your life and character. Let it be *my* humble office to collect the scattered sweets, till their united virtue tortures the sense.

Permit me to begin with paying a just tribute to Scotch sincerity, wherever I find it. I own I am not apt to confide in the professions of gentlemen of that country, and when they smile, feel an involuntary emotion to guard myself against mischief. With this general opinion of an ancient nation, I always thought much to your Lordship's honour, that, in your earlier days, you were but little infected with the prudence of your country. You had some original attachments, which you took every proper opportunity to acknowledge. The liberal spirit of youth prevailed over your native discretion. Your zeal in the cause of the unhappy Prince was expressed with the sincerity of wine, and one of the solemnities of religion. This, I conceive, is the most amiable point of view, in which your character has appeared. Like an honest man, you took that part in politics, which might have been expected from your birth, education, country, and connexions. There was something generous in your attachment to the banished house of *Stuart*. We lament the mistakes of a good man, and do not begin to detest him until he affects to renounce his principles. Why did you not adhere to that loyalty you once professed? Why did you not follow the example of your worthy brother? With him you might have shared in the honour of the Pretender's confidence—with him you might have preserved the integrity of your character, and England, I think, might have spared you without regret.—Your friends will say, perhaps, that although you deserted the fortune of your liege Lord, you have adhered firmly to the principles which drove his father from the throne—that without openly supporting the person, you have done essential service to the cause, and consoled yourself for the loss of a favourite family, by reviving and establishing the maxims of their government. This is the way, in which a Scotchman's understanding corrects the error of his heart.—My Lord, I acknowledge the truth of the defence, and can trace it through all your conduct. I see, through your whole life, one uniform plan to enlarge the power of the crown, at the expence of the liberty of the subject. To this object, your thoughts, words, and actions, have been constantly directed. In contempt or ignorance of the common law of England, you have made it your study to introduce into the court, where you preside, maxims of jurisprudence unknown to Englishmen. The Roman code, the law of nations, and the opinion of foreign civilians, are your perpetual theme—but who ever heard you mention Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights with approbation or respect? By such treacherous arts, the noble simplicity and free spirit of our Saxon laws were first corrupted. The Norman conquest was not complete, until Norman lawyers had introduced their laws, and reduced slavery to a system.—This one leading principle directs your interpretation of the laws, and accounts for your treatment of juries. It is not in political questions only (for there the courtier might be forgiven) but let the cause be what it may, your understanding is equally on the rack, either to contract the power of the jury, or to mislead their judgment. For the truth of this assertion, I appeal to the doctrine you delivered in Lord Grosvenor's cause. An action for criminal conversation being brought by a Peer against a Prince of the blood, you were daring enough to tell the jury that, in fixing the damages, they were to pay no regard to the quality or fortune of the parties—that it was a trial between A. and B.—that they were to consider the offence in a moral light only, and give no greater damages to a Peer of the realm, than to the meanest mechanic. I shall not attempt to refute a doctrine, which, if it was meant for a declaration of your political creed, is clear and consistent. Under an arbitrary government, all ranks and distinctions are confounded. The honour of a nobleman is no more considered than the reputation of a peasant, for, with different liveries, they are equally slaves.

Even in matters of private property, we see the same bias and inclination to depart from the decisions of your predecessors, which you certainly ought to receive as evidence of the common law. Instead of those certain positive rules, by which the judgment of a court of law should invariably be determined, you have fondly introduced your own unsettled notions of equity and substantial justice. Decisions given upon such principles, do not alarm the public so much as they ought, because the consequence and tendency of each particular instance is not observed or regarded. In the mean time the practice gains ground; the court of King's Bench becomes a court of equity, and the judge, instead of consulting strictly the law of the land, refers only to the wisdom of the court, and to the purity of his own conscience. The name of Mr. Justice Yates will naturally revive in your mind some of those emotions of fear and detestation, with which you always beheld him. That great lawyer, that honest man, saw your whole conduct in the light that I do. After years of ineffectual resistance to the pernicious principles introduced by your Lordship, and uniformly supported by your *humble friends* upon the bench, he determined to quit a court, whose proceedings and decisions he could neither assent to with honour, nor oppose with success.

The injustice done to an individual is sometimes of service to the public. Facts are apt to alarm us more than the most dangerous principles. The sufferings and firmness of a *Printer* have roused the public attention. You knew and felt that your conduct would not bear a parliamentary inquiry, and yet hoped to escape it by the meanest, the basest sacrifice of dignity and consistency, that ever was made by a great magistrate. Where was your firmness, where was that vindictive spirit, of which we have seen so many examples, when a man, so inconsiderable as *Bingley*, could force you to confess, in the face of this country, that, for two years together, you had illegally deprived an English subject of his liberty, and that he had triumphed over you at last? Yet I own, my Lord, that yours is not an uncommon character. Women, and men like women, are timid, vindictive, and irresolute. Their passions counteract each other, and make the same creature at one moment hateful, at another contemptible. I fancy, my Lord, some time will elapse before you venture to commit another Englishman for refusing to answer interrogatories.

The doctrine you have constantly delivered, in cases of libel, is another powerful evidence of a settled plan to contract the legal power of juries, and to draw questions, inseparable from fact, within the *arbitrium* of the court. Here, my Lord, you have fortune on your side. When you invade the province of the jury, in matter of libel, you, in effect, attack the liberty of the press, and, with a single stroke, wound two of your greatest enemies at once.—In some instances you have succeeded, because jurymen are too often ignorant of their own right, and too apt to be awed by the authority of a Chief Justice. In other criminal prosecutions, the malice of the design is confessedly as much the subject of consideration, to a jury, as the certainty of the fact. If a different doctrine prevails in the case of libels, why should it not extend to *all* criminal cases? Why not to capital offences? I see no reason (and I dare say you will agree with me, that there is no good one) why the life of the subject should be better protected against you, than his liberty or property. Why should you enjoy the full power of pillory, fine, and imprisonment, and not be indulged with hanging or transportation? With your Lordship's fertile genius, and merciful disposition, I can conceive such an exercise of the power you have, as could hardly be aggravated by that which you have not.

But, my Lord, since you have laboured (and not unsuccessfully) to destroy the substance *of the trial*, why should you suffer the form of the *verdict* to remain? Why force twelve honest men, in palpable violation to their oaths, to pronounce their fellow-subject a *guilty* man, when, almost at the same moment, you forbid their enquiring into the only circumstance, which, in the eye of law and reason, constitutes guilt——the malignity or innocence of his intentions? But I understand your Lordship. If you could succeed in making the trial by jury useless and ridiculous, you might then with greater safety introduce a bill into Parliament for enlarging the jurisdiction of the court, and extending your favourite trial by interrogatories to every question, in which the life or liberty or an Englishman is concerned.

Your charge to the jury, in the prosecution against *Almon* and *Woodfall*, contradicts the highest legal authorities, as well the plainest dictates of reason. In *Miller*'s cause, and still more expressly in that of *Baldwin*, you have proceeded a step further, and grossly contradicted yourself.—You may know, perhaps, though I do not mean to insult you by an appeal to your experience, that the language of truth is uniform and consistent. To depart from it safely, requires memory and discretion. In the two last trials, your charge to the jury began, as usual, with assuring them that they had nothing to with the law—that they were to find the bare fact, and not concern themselves about the legal inferences drawn from it, or the degree of the defendant's guilt.—Thus far you were consistent with your former practice.—But how will you account for the conclusion? You told the jury that, "if, after all, they would take upon themselves to determine the law, *they might do it*, but they must be very sure that they determined according to law, for it touched their consciences, and they acted at their peril."—If I understand your first proposition, you meant to affirm, that the jury were not competent judges of the law in the criminal case of a libel—that it did not fall within *their* jurisdiction; and that with respect *to them*, the malice or innocence of the defendant's intentions would be a question *coram non judice*.—But the second proposition clears away your own difficulties, and restores the jury to all their judicial capacities. You make the competence of the court to depend upon the legality of the decision. In the first instance you deny the power absolutely. In the second, you admit the power, provided it be legally exercised. Now, my Lord, without pretending to reconcile the distinctions of Westminster-Hall with the simple information of common sense, or the integrity of fair argument, I shall be understood by your Lordship, when I assert, that, if a jury, or any other court of judicature (for jurors are judges) have no right to entertain a cause or question of law, it signifies nothing whether their decision be or be not according to law. Their decision is in itself a mere nullity—the parties are not bound to submit to it; and, if the jury run any risque of punishment, it is not for pronouncing a corrupt or illegal verdict, but for the illegality of meddling with a point, on which they have no legal authority to decide.

I cannot quit this subject without reminding your Lordship of the name of Mr. *Benson*. Without offering any legal objection, you ordered a special juryman to be set aside in a cause, where the King was prosecutor. The novelty of the fact required explanation. Will you condescend to tell the world by what law or custom you were authorised to make a peremptory challenge of a juryman? The parties indeed have this power, and perhaps your Lordship having accustomed yourself to unite the characters of judge and party, may claim it in virtue of the new capacity you have assumed, and profit by your own wrong. The time, within which you might have been punished for this daring attempt to pack a jury, is, I fear, elapsed; but no length of time shall erase the record of it.

The mischiefs you have done this country, are not confined to your interpretation of the laws. You are a minister, my Lord, and, as such, have long been consulted. Let us candidly examine what use you have made of your ministerial influence. I will not descend to little matters, but come at once to those important points, on which your resolution was waited for, on which the expectation of your opinion kept a great part of the nation in suspence.—A constitutional question arises upon a declaration of the law of parliament, by which the freedom of election, and the birthright of the subject, were supposed to have been invaded.—The King's servants are accused of violating the constitution.—The nation is in a ferment.—The ablest men of all parties engage in the question, and exert their utmost abilities in the discussion of it.—What part has the honest Lord Mansfield acted? As an eminent judge of the law, his opinion would have been respected.—As a Peer he had a right to demand an audience of his sovereign, and inform him that his ministers were pursuing unconstitutional measures.—Upon other occasions, my Lord, you have no difficulty in finding your way into the closet. The pretended neutrality of belonging to no party will not save your reputation. In questions merely political, an honest man may stand neuter. But the laws and constitution are the general property of the subject—not to defend is to relinquish—and who is there so senseless as to renounce his share in a common benefit, unless he hopes to profit by a new division of the spoil? As a Lord of parliament you were repeatedly called upon to condemn or defend the new law declared by the House of Commons. You affected to have scruples, and every expedient was attempted to remove them.—The question was proposed and urged to you in a thousand different shapes.—Your prudence still supplied you with evasion—your resolution was invincible. For my own part, I am not anxious to penetrate this solemn secret. I care not to whose wisdom it is entrusted, nor how soon you carry it with you to your grave. You have betrayed your opinion by the very care you have taken to conceal it. It is not from Lord Mansfield that we expect any reserve in declaring his real sentiments in favour of government, or in opposition to the people; nor is it difficult to account for the motions of a timid, dishonest heart, which neither has virtue enough to acknowledge truth, nor courage to contradict.—Yet you continue to support an administration which you know is universally odious; and which, on some occasions, you yourself speak of with contempt. You would fain be thought to take no share in government, while, in reality, you are the main spring of the machine.—Here too we trace the *little* prudential policy of a Scotchman.—Instead of acting that open, generous part, which becomes your rank and station, you meanly skulk into the closet, and give your Sovereign such advice, as you have not spirit to avow or defend. You secretly engross the power, while you decline the title of minister; and though you dare not be Chancellor, you know how to secure the emoluments of the office.—Are the seals to be for ever in commission, that you may enjoy five thousand pounds a year?—I beg pardon, my Lord—your fears have interposed at last, and forced you to resign.—The odium of continuing Speaker of the House of Lords, upon such terms, was too formidable to be resisted. What a multitude of bad passions are forced to submit to constitutional infirmity! But though you have relinquished the salary, you still assume the rights of a minister.—Your conduct, it seems, must be defended in parliament.—For what other purpose is your wretched friend, that miserable Serjeant, posted to the House of Commons? Is it in the abilities of Mr. Leigh, to defend the great Lord Mansfield?—Or is he only the Punch of the puppet-show, to speak as he is prompted by the *Chief Juggler* behind the curtain?

In public affairs, my Lord, cunning, let it be ever so well wrought, will not conduct a man honourably through life. Like bad money, it may be current for a time, but it will soon be cried down. It cannot consist with a liberal spirit, though it be sometimes united with extraordinary qualifications. When I acknowledge your abilities, you may believe I am sincere. I feel for human nature when I see a man, so gifted as you are, descend to such vile practice.—Yet do not suffer your vanity to console you too soon. Believe me, my good Lord, you are not admired in the same degree, in which you are detested. It is only the partiality of your friends that balances the defects of your heart with the superiority of your understanding. No learned man, even among your own tribe, thinks you qualified to preside in a court of common law. Yet it is contested that, under *Justinian*, you might have made an incomparable *Prætor*. It is remarkable enough, but I hope not ominous, that the laws you understand best, and the Judges you affect to admire most, flourished in the decline of a great empire, and are supposed to have contributed to its fall.

Here, my Lord, it may be proper for us to pause together.—It is not for my own sake that I wish to consider the delicacy of your situation. Beware how you indulge the first emotions of your resentment. This paper is delivered to the world, and cannot be recalled. The prosecution of an innocent Printer cannot alter facts, nor refute arguments.—Do not furnish me with farther materials against yourself.—An honest man, like the true religion, appeals to the understanding, or modestly confides in the internal evidence of his conscience. The impostor employs force instead of argument, imposes silence where he cannot convince, and propagates his character by the sword.

JUNIUS.

New Advertisements.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will engage to deliver any Quantity of PAN TILES (either of the *crooked* or *flat* Sort) for the COVERING OF HOUSES, at prime Cost and Charges in England, Freight included, the Purchasers paying Wharfage and other Charges here, and the Cost, &c. upon Delivery; likewise for an equal Proportion of what may be broke upon the Passage, or by landing, so that the Importers be no Sufferers thereby.

Any Persons who chuse to be supplied, are desired to send, in Writing, their Names, with the Quantity of *each* or *either* Sort they may want, as soon as possible, to

(6w.) GEORGE-ABBOTT HALL, & Comp.

RICHARD HART,

COACH-MAKER,

At his Shop in QUEEN-STREET,

HAS for SALE, several Second-Hand CHAIRS and HARNESS, very little the worse for Use.—He has likewise New Ones, genteely finished; or will make others, at his usual low Prices, and with the utmost Dispatch.

N.B. He earnestly requests all Persons indebted to him, to discharge their respective Debts by the latter End of *February* next, as he is under a Necessity of settling his Affairs by that Time.

Charles-Town, Jan. 8, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. COCHRAN ASH, deceased, either by Notes or Book-Debts, are desired to pay them by the First of APRIL next (the Subscriber intending then to leave the Province for a short Time) as they may be assured, that all Notes and Book-Debts, remaining unpaid at that Time, will be put into an Attorney's Hands to be sued for, without Distinction.

ANN ASH, *Executrix.*

N. B. Those indebted to the said Estate, for Interest due on Bonds, are requested to pay the same, by the above Time.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

IT is rumoured that letters have been received from Petersburgh, mentioning that the Ottoman Porte had agreed to surrender up to the Russians for ever the islands of Candia, Rhodes, Scio, and Patmos, together with part of the Grecian Peloponesus, on condition of procuring a speedy peace. The Empress of Russia, it is said, has declared that she will not make peace with the Turks without procuring certain privileges and immunities for the Greek nation.

NOVEMBER 10.

Dr. Lucas is expected over here early in the next month, with the petition of the freemen and citizens of Dublin, to the amount of several thousand names. Some of the requisitions of the said petition, are to curtail the pension list, restore the usual sitting of parliament, recall the present Lord Lieutenant, and to call a certain Secretary to account for his unconstitutional proceedings during his exercise of that office.

NOVEMBER 12.

Friday some protests of a singular nature were lodged at the Secretary of State's office, from two principal colonies in North-America.

A certain popular gentleman having lately taken the lead in some public proceedings, contrary to the opinion of many eminent lawyers, we are told, that the security given for his good behaviour for seven years, is likely to be agitated during the present term at Westminster.

The Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, brother to the Earl of Bute, was at court on Wednesday, and the next day waited on the Princess Dowager of Wales, and went afterwards to his Majesty at the Queen's Palace.

On Friday last the Aldermen Townsend, Sawbridge and Oliver, requested the Lord Mayor to call a common-council to consider of a bounty for seamen, which his Lordship readily granted for Thursday. It is supposed that some of the common-council will move at the same time for a remonstrance; that they may convince his Majesty, that whilst they are desirous to shew the utmost alacrity in his service, they are determined to have redress for the injuries the constitution has received from his ministers.

NOVEMBER 13.

It is now talked of, that Lord North will resign in a few days; and that the Earl of Rochford will succeed him as first Lord of the Treasury; but it is not yet determined who is to succeed as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

This morning, at seven o'clock, died, at his house in Bolton-street, the Right Hon. George Grenville, next brother to the Earl Temple, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Member of Parliament for Buckingham.

It is said Dr. Smollet is to attend Admiral Knowles abroad.

Yesterday evening there was a grand meeting of patriotic noblemen and gentlemen at the Marquis of Rockingham's house in Grosvenor-square, among whom was Lord Camden.

We hear that Lord Chatham has prepared an extraordinary speech, containing a full state of our present grievances, which it is said, will raise the admiration of all Europe.

NOVEMBER 14.

The post of Attorney General has been offered to Mr. Wedderburn, who refused it.

A bill, it is said, is intended to be brought in to take away the charter from the province of Massachusetts Bay.

The case of press-warrants has been accurately stated by the direction of the Lord Mayor, and sent to serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Wedderburn, for their opinion.

NOVEMBER 15.

Yesterday the House of Peers, preceded by Lord Mansfield, their Speaker, waited on his Majesty at St. James's with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne, the purport of which is,

"THAT His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, return His Majesty their humble thanks for His Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne. That they beg leave to offer his Majesty their very sincere congratulations on the safe and happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Princess; and to assure his Majesty of their unfeigned joy at the increase of his domestic happiness, and that they consider every addition to his illustrious house, from which these kingdoms have received the most important benefits, as a further security to their religious and civil liberties. That they are too sensible of the blessings of peace not to feel the greatest concern at any event which threatens to interrupt its continuance, and defeat his Majesty's wise and gracious purpose to maintain it. But, grateful as they are for this proof of his Majesty's paternal regard to the repose and happiness of his people, they owe his Majesty no less thanks for his anxious vigilance over the honour of his crown, and the interests of his people. That they return his Majesty their most thankful acknowledgments, as well for the immediate demand, which his Majesty has been pleased to make from the court of Spain, of satisfaction for injury received, as for the instant preparations that his Majesty made to do himself justice, in case his requisition should fail of procuring it. And they are exceedingly happy to be assured, that his Majesty will think it expedient to continue prepared to assert the honour of his crown, and the security of the rights of his people, upon an event so deeply affecting both, until the injury shall be properly repaired, and satisfactory proof be given of the sincere resolution of other powers to preserve the general tranquility of Europe. They, on their part, beg leave to assure his Majesty, that they will not fail to make the utmost efforts in their power to maintain objects so justly dear to them, as the dignity of his Majesty's crown, and the security of the national rights. That they are very happy to be informed, that the people in most of his Majesty's colonies in North-America, are departing from those combinations which were calculated to distress the commerce of this country, and they hope soon to see an end of those unwarrantable practices which have so long oppressed his Majesty's subjects in one of those provinces. That they are highly sensible of his Majesty's goodness and care, in taking such precautions to secure this kingdom against the visitation of that fatal calamity, which has of late appeared in some of the distant parts of Europe; and they shall always be ready to concur in any measures that shall be found necessary to the support of his Majesty's endeavours for so salutary a purpose. That they have the most grateful sense of his Majesty's favourable opinion of their constant endeavours to promote the true interest of this country. That they will, in all their deliberations upon points of a domestic nature, exert themselves for the extension of our commerce, the improvement of the revenue, and the maintenance of order and government: And they flatter themselves, that his Majesty will not be disappointed in the gracious expectation he has formed of their zeal, in the support of his Majesty's crown, and the reputation and prosperity of his kingdoms.

To which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious ANSWER:

My Lords,

IT gives me great satisfaction to find that you entertain so just a sense of the importance of peace, while that desirable object can be maintained consistently with the honour of my crown and the rights of my people. You may depend upon my best endeavours to procure that inestimable blessing, so long as it is compatible with objects still more essential to the happiness and prosperity of my kingdoms. The affectionate part you take in the happy delivery of the Queen, and the increase of my family, gives me much pleasure.

It is expected that orders will soon be issued to the constable of the Tower, and to Mr. Akerman, keeper of Newgate, to prepare several apartments for the reception of some people of consequence.

Mr. Dowdeswell pledged his honour in a certain society on Tuesday last, that he would at least once in every session, during this parliament, move that assembly to restore to the people their rights, which had been violated in the determination upon the Middlesex election.

It may be depended on that Lord Mansfield has been of late very vehement in the council for peace; but that the majority of the members were against him.

Mr. Burke is expected this evening to make a motion in a great assembly, on an affair of the utmost importance, and it is thought the debates will run high.

At a court of common-council holden yesterday it was moved, That the sum of forty shillings for every able seaman, and twenty shillings for every ordinary seaman, over and above the bounty granted by his Majesty, be given during the pleasure of this court, and not exceeding one month from this day, to every such seaman as shall enter at the Guildhall of this city into the service of his Majesty, and carried in the affirmative. A motion was made, that an humble address, remonstrance, and petition, be presented to his Majesty by this court, touching the violated right of election, and praying a dissolution of the present parliament, which was declared to be carried in the affirmative. A division being demanded, there appeared seven aldermen and seventy-three commoners for the question, and eight aldermen and forty commoners against it. A committee was then appointed, consisting of six aldermen and twelve commoners, to prepare the said address, remonstrance, and petition, who were ordered to withdraw immediately for that purpose, and returning therewith, it was read and approved, ordered to be fairly transcribed, and signed by the town-clerk, and presented to his Majesty by the whole court; and that the sheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, do wait on the King to know his royal will and pleasure when he will be pleased to receive the same.

NOVEMBER 16.

It is now said that Lord Commissioner Bathurst will be Chancellor, Mr. De Grey having declined the seals upon the terms offered him by the ministry.

It was observed at Westminster-hall, that a crown lawyer displayed very great emotion yesterday in his behaviour, which is attributed to Junius's letter. Some even go so far as to assert, that his lordship made no secret of the effect it had over him, but owned his agitation on the bench, and excused it by saying, that those things would be uppermost in a man's mind.

Yesterday the debates in a certain assembly were so warmly agitated, that some of the members of it were several times called to order by the president.

It is agred by all parties, that the house of commons have been deprived, by Mr. Grenville's decease, of one of the ablest members it could boast since the revolution.

New Advertisements.

Charles-Town, January 8, 1771.

THE ASSESSORS and COLLECTORS of the Public Tax for the Parishes of St. PHILIP and St. MICHAEL, CHARLES-TOWN, being not met to make the Assessment on the Value of Lands in Town, and Stock, and Trade, &c.

Give this public NOTICE,

To all Defaulters in giving in their Returns, that unless they make their Returns, upon Oath, to the Assessors, on or before the Twenty-fifth Instant, they will immediately after that Day, be Double taxed.

VERY little Attention having been paid to our Advertisement, we are now obliged to inform those who are indebted to the Estate of BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq; that unless they make Payment of both Principal and Interest, on or before the 15th of February next, they may depend on being sued without further Notice.

Two Mulatto Men, and two Negro Women who are valuable and handy House-Wenches, to be hired out by the Year.

THOMAS SMITH,
THOMAS L. SMITH,
ISAAC MOTTE,
} *Executors.*

To be SOLD,

On THURSDAY *the 7th Day of* FEBRUARY *next, at the usual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN,

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Estate of BENJAMIN SMITH, Esquire, called *Acabee*, near the Quarter-House: On which is a good Dwelling, and other Houses, with about Seventy-five Acres of Land, well known for its pleasant Situation.

ALSO,

A NEGRO MAN Cook—a Negro Washerwoman—and Nine other valuable HOUSE and FIELD SLAVES.——Credit to the First of January next, paying Interest, and giving Security, to

THOMAS SMITH,
THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH,
ISAAC MOTTE,
} *Executors.*

☞ Whoever will apprehend, and deliver to the Warden of the Work-House, A MULATTO MAN, named SAM, and formerly Coachman to Governor *Glen*, shall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward.

THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH GIVES this last Notice, to all Persons indebted to him, that unless their several Debts are discharged by the 15th of February next, they will most undoubtedly be sued for.

THE Subscriber being appointed COLLECTOR of the PUBLIC TAX, for the Parish of ST. ANDREW, (JAMES-ISLAND excepted) gives this Notice to the Inhabitants thereof, that he will be ready to receive the said Tax, at his House at ASHLEY-FERRY, any Time on or before the FIRST of MARCH next, and no Indulgence will be given after that Day. EDWARD LEGGE.

A good PETTIAUGUA,

That will carry SIXTY Barrels of RICE,
To be SOLD, by
SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Junior.

THOMAS POWELL,

At Mr. TIMOTHY'S PRINTING-OFFICE *in* BROAD-STREET;

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

THE most effectual Medicine that has ever yet been offered to the Public, for the Cure of an inveterate Scurvy, Leprosy, and pimpled Faces, of ever so long Standing, so as never to return again: It also cures the Evil, Fistulas, Piles, old obstinate Sores and Ulcers, long continued Inflammations in the Eyes, and all the vexatious Irritations and Itchings often found in the Piles.—It likewise purifies the Blood, and prevents malignant Humours of every Kind from being thrown upon the Lungs, *&c.*——As Proofs of the Efficacy of this Medicine, he has in his Possession several Affidavits of Gentlemen of Probity and Rank, expressive of its Success, in eradicating every Disorder incident to the Human Body, proceeding from the Scurvy, or Foulness of the Blood; which, in general, are the principal Sources that feed most Disorders which Mortals are afflicted with.——It is called,

Maredant's Anti-Scorbutic Drops.

For the preparing and vending of which, His Majesty has been pleased to grant the Proprietor His Royal Letters Patent.

Among a great Number of extraordinary Cures, performed by these valuable Drops, are the two following, viz.

The Case of JOSEPH FEYRAC, *Esq; late Lieutenant-Colonel to His Majesty's 18th Regiment of Foot in Ireland, cured by Maredant's Drops.*

To Mr. NORTON, Surgeon.

SIR,

I Have at last the very great Pleasure of acquainting you, that I am perfectly recovered from my late Illness by taking your Drops, and persisting in them since the 1st of February last; as this Remedy must be of great Benefit to the Public, in Justice to them and to you, I here send you the Particulars of my Distemper, for the Perusal of all such, who choose to be informed of the Certainty of their Effects.

In the Year 1758 and 1759, I was attacked by a violent Scurvy, having no Part free from large Pimples, Scurf, or Ulcers, but the Palms of my Hands, my Face, and Breast; attended by a total Want of Appetite, Sleep, and Spirits; to such a Degree I was afflicted, that I wished myself dead, having followed many different Prescriptions to no Manner of Purpose: From this Situation I was relieved by an old Woman, who undertook to cure me, and accordingly all this was carried off by the Juice of Herbs, preceded by violent Bleedings, followed by Diet-Drinks and outward Applications; when I was to all outward Appearance well for about a Year, but ever since I have been Ailing, without any visible Signs, being greatly distressed for Want of Sleep, great Lowness of Spirits, and Loss of Appetite: When, about sixteenth Months since, I was suddenly taken ill with the most sharp and acute Pains in my Back and Sides: These were followed by violent Inflammations in my Eyes, Swelling of Limbs, and a corrosive Matter issuing from all Parts of my Body. I kept my Room three Months before I could stir; was sent to Bath; found a bad Effect from the Waters.—A Humour after my Sickness fell into my Heel; I was ordered by my Physician to try the Pump, but all to no Purpose: At last I could neither walk nor ride; when I was advised to blister it, and Half a Pint of the most corrosive Matter came out, but was thirty Days in Healing, on Account of a violent scorbutic Habit the Surgeon then saw I was in: As soon as healed I went out, but returned Home with my Leg greatly inflamed, not being able to stand or kneel: I was then kept in Poultices for a Month, from my Knee to my Heel, before I could walk. I then to all Appearance was outwardly well, but still Low in Spirits, Want of Appetite, Sleep, &c. It happened then that I read your Advertisement in the News-Papers, and making the strictest Enquiry, of several Persons who had taken Maredant's Drops, I found they had performed a great Number of Cures, in all the Disorders mentioned in your Advertisements.—I came to London the latter End of January last; have taken your Drops ever since the 1st of February: A Week after I began, it drove out the Humour in the Small of my Leg, and in different Parts from the Heel to somewhat beneath the Calf, and upon the Back of both my Hands: The Matter that came out of my Leg was so corrosive, that the Cloth that it was on, when washed became full of Holes, the Matter or Spots could not be washed out, but burnt the Piece out: This Humour has gradually come out, crusted, and then peeled off, and slowly decreased in Violence until it came to mere Water, and is now perfectly healed.—My Hands were shocking to the Sight, but dried by Degrees, and then peeled off; more came out, and went off in like Manner successively, but have been well long since, and I am now well recovered; my Strength is returned, my Spirits good, my Stomach the same, and sleep well: In short, I thought myself so bad, as obliged me to leave the Service, despairing entirely of a perfect Recovery. I am, Sir (in good Health)

Your very obliged, humble Servant,

August 14, 1768. JOSEPH FEYRAC.

The Case of JOHN GOOD, *late Surgeon to His Majesty's Sloop Ferrit, cured by the Use of Maredant's Drops.*

To Mr. NORTON.

SIR, *London, Feb.* 17, 1769.

I Have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that I have taken of your valuable Drops, which have entirely cured me of a dangerous and obstinate Fistula, that I have been afflicted with since Sept. 1767. I have not the least Objection to your making this public, as it may be the Means of doing Service to the Community in general. I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

JOHN GOOD.

N.B. These Drops are sold at TWO DOLLARS a Bottle (with printed Directions for using them) by T. POWELL only, Mr. NORTON having appointed him the sole Vender of them in the Southern Colonies of AMERICA.

*** The Proprietor of the above Drops, was regularly brought up in the Practice of Surgery; has had a Diploma granted him by the Corporation of Surgeons in *London* (a Copy of which may be seen at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street)—and the Reputation of them is so well established, both in England and Ireland, and their good Effects having been daily experienced, in all Disorders occasioned by the Scurvy, that even Numbers of the Faculty have been induced to seek Relief from the known Virtues of this excellent Medicine.——They may be taken with Safety in all Seasons, and require no Confinement.

Charles-Town, Jan. 7, 1771.

STOLEN or DRIFTED, about six Weeks ago, from the Fish-Market Wharf, a large CANOW, rows with four or five Oars, Twenty-six Feet long, and four Feet and an Half wide; branded on the Stem-Sheets, and other Parts, R. HART. Whoever will deliver the said Canow to the Subscriber, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward: But if stolen, and the Offender brought to Justice, a Reward of FIVE POUNDS be paid on his Conviction.

RICHARD HART.

WASTE PAPER,

TO BE SOLD, at the Printing-office in Broad-street.

CHARLES-TOWN, JANUARY 10.

LAST Saturday returned in the Beaufain, Capt. Curling, from London, Mr. James Jameſon, Mr. Philotheos Chiffelle, Mrs. McQueen, Mr. George Herniot, and Maſter Lance——with Mr. Archbold and Family, Doct. Tucker of Bermuda, and ſome other Paſſengers.

The ſame Day, Mr. Joſhua Lockwood returned from Port-au-Prince, by Way of Turks-Iſland.

Laſt Saturday Major Pierce Butler, of the 29th Regiment, and Capt. Archibald Graham, of the 26th, arrived from the Northward, by Land.

The ſame Day His Majeſty's Sloop Tryal, commanded by Capt. Walter Young, ſailed for Jamaica.

The ſame Day arrived here the Ship Hopewell, Capt. Thomas Ashe, with 155 Iriſh Paſſengers from Belfaſt, to ſettle in this Province.—He brought out 45 more, who, having paid their Paſſages for Georgia, were landed at Savannah before the Ship came here.

On Monday laſt the Sum of One Thouſand Pounds Currency, was paid into the Hands of the Treaſurer of the South-Carolina Society, and the like Sum to the Treaſurer of the Charles-Town Library Society, by the Executors of the Hon. Benjamin Smith, Eſq; lately deceaſed, being Legacies by him bequeathed for the Uſe of the ſaid Societies.—We hear that Gentleman alſo bequeathed Five Hundred Pounds Sterling towards founding a College in this Province; and Fifty Pounds Sterling towards purchaſing a new Organ for St. Philip's Church, for which, we are told, a Subſcription is immediately to be ſet on Foot.

Laſt Tueſday was held the Anniverſary Meeting of the Charles-Town Library Society, when the following Officers were re-elected for the enſuing Year, viz.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *Preſident*;
GABRIEL MANIGAULT, Eſq; *Vice-Preſident*;
ROBERT PHILP, Eſq; *Treaſurer*;
JOHN COLCOCK, Eſq; *Secretary*;
Mr. WILLIAM HORT, *Librarian*;
THOMAS EVANCE, Eſq; *Steward*;

And eight new Members admitted. The great Acceſſion of new Members lately, affords a pleaſing Proſpect of the flouriſhing State of this Society.

Laſt Tueſday Mr. John Brewton, Merchant, was married to Miſs Polly Weyman, Daughter of Mr. Edward Weyman.

William-Gerard De Brahm, Eſq; His Majeſty's Surveyor-General of the Southern Diſtrict of North-America, is juſt returned from completing his Survey of the Martiers, where, he informs us he met with a Spaniſh Scooner, the People on Board which behaved, in every Reſpect, in the moſt obliging Manner, and aſſured him, that they had not at the Havana, or any Part of Cuba, the leaſt Idea of a Rupture between Spain and Great-Britain: That at the ſame Time he met with two Providence Wreckers, who told him the Accounts of a Spaniſh War received at Providence, had put the Bahamians upon actual Preparation for that Event: That upon the clearing up of a very thick Fog, on the 31ſt of December, near the Latitude of Savannah River, he met with a large fine Canow, Bottom up, floating out of the Stream, and fears the People that were in her have periſhed; and that the ſame Night, about Ten o'Clock, near the Lat. 32. 15, he ſpoke with a Brigantine from St. Auguſtine, Captain Taylor, bound for Georgia, who bore down on him for Directions.

The General Aſſembly of Georgia, have re appointed Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; Agent to ſolicit the Affairs of that Province in Great-Britain.

The Snow Polly, Capt. John Rainier, from London is arrived at Savannah.

Lately died at Savannah, Charles Watſon, Eſq; Clerk of His Majeſty's Council for Georgia, in whoſe Room, His Excellency Governor Wright has been pleaſed to appoint Alexander Wylly, Eſquire.

By the Precautions the French and Spaniards are taking throughout their Weſt-India Iſlands, it is plain that they are apprehenſive of a War with Great-Britain.

From the 27th paſt to this Day, the Price of RICE has been forty-five Shillings per Hundred——and of INDICO as before.

Timothy's Gazette Liſt.

Jan.	Arrivals at Charles-Town,	*From*
th.	Ship Beaſain, Daniel Curling,	London
	Ship Hopewell, Thomas Aſhe,	Belfaſt
	Scooner Tho. & Eliz. Nathaniel Bethell,	Turks-Iſland
	Scooner Induſtry, Daniel Hathorn,	Salem
	Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn,	St. Auguſtine
	Sloop Polly, John Conyers,	Antigua
b.	Ship St. Helena, George Arthar,	Briſtol
	Snow Grizie, John Sprut,	Dieppe
	Brigt. Boone, Garrat Bras,	New-York
	Brigt. Fanny, Iſaac Cheeſman,	Figuera
	Scooner Eagle, Charles Young,	Survey of Martiers, &c.
.	Brigt. Le Deſpencer (Packet) C. W. Talbot,	Falmouth
	Brigt. Adventure, Benjamin Tatem,	Honduras
	Brigt Diligence (Packet) Capt. Arthur Clark,	Penſacola

an.	Sailed,	*For*
	Ship Suſannah, Robert Farwell,	Poole
	His Majeſty's Sloop Tryal, Capt. Young,	Jamaica
	Ship King-George, John Gregory,	Poole
	Scooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
	Sloop Nancy, George Ball,	Georgia
	Brigt. Swallow, Thomas Anſtey,	Cowes
	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcriſt,	St. Chriſtopher
	Sloop Benjamin, Nathaniel Dickinſon,	Barbados
	Ship Lillies, Hercules Angus,	Liſbon
	Scooner Spry, James Mitchell,	Cape-Fear
	Sloop Recovery, Harrell Blackmore,	Cape-Fear
	Sloop Peggy, Richard Fitzherbert,	Cape-Fear

	Remain windbound or clearing.	*For*
	Ship Avon, Alexander Urquhart,	Cowes
	Ship Peter & Ann, Thomas Blundell,	Goſport
	Brigt. Fanny, Clayton Eccleſton,	St. Vincent
	Brigt. Friendſhip, Joſeph Blewer,	Barbados
	Scooner William, James Armour,	Honduras
	Scooner Brothers Endeavour, Joſhua Gough,	Georgia
	Sloop Ottley, William Higgs,	Antigua
	Sloop Induſtry, Zephaniah Jones,	Rhode-Iſland

	Way laid between this and our next.	
	His Majeſty's Ship *Fowey*, *Mark Robinſon*, Eſquire, Commander,	Virginia
	Ship Carolina-Packet, William White,	London
	Ship Live-Oak, Andrew Lundberry,	Briſtol
	Ship Buchanan, Thomas Cochran,	Cowes
	Ship Fame, John Cowan,	Cowes
	Ship Queen Charlotte, Hugh Roſe,	London
	Brigt. Atalanta, Frederick Dewitt,	St. Croix
	Brigt. Clibborn, William Coldſtream,	Milford
	Brigt. Peggy, Patrick Brown,	Cowes
	Brigt. Friendſhip, George Thomſon,	Cowes
	Brigt. Liberty, James Dyſon,	Antigua
	Brigt. Lydia, James Ramſay,	Barbados
	Brigt. Bolton, John Harr,	Cowes
	Brigt. Nott, Edward North,	Barbados
	Snow Houghton, Richard Godſhall,	Figuera
	Snow Sally, William Shroudy,	Cowes
	Scooner Duke of Lancaſter, Richard Steel,	St. Chriſtopher
	Scooner Liberty, Thomas Daviſon,	Jamaica
	Scooner Brewton Iſland, Peter Bachop,	St. Auguſtine
	Scooner Suſannah, Joſeph Jauncey,	Jamaica
	Scooner Seaflower, George Cooper,	Bermuda
	Sloop Recovery, Abraham Adderly,	Jamaica
	Sloop Charles-Town, John Leaycraft,	Barbados

	Entered out, bruder the above.	*For*
	Ship Magna-Charta, Richard Maitland,	London
	Ship Minerva, Thomas Arnott,	Cowes
	Ship Liberty, John Laſley,	Briſtol
	Ship Mermaid, Samuel Ball,	London
	Ship Brave Corſican, John Wallace,	Liſbon
	Ship Eagle, Joſeph Walker,	Milford
	Snow Nancy, Spence Young,	Poole
	Snow Charlotte, Valantine Baker,	Briſtol
	Snow Swift, John Thompſon,	Poole
	Brigt. Prince of Wales, William Moore,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Hercules, John Hatter,	Dominica
	Brigantine Venus, John Tanner,	Granada
	Scooner Suſannah, Thomas Nelmes, jun.	St. Chriſtopher
	Sloop Ruth, Edward King,	Dominica
	Sloop Polly, John Conyers,	Antigua
	Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn,	New-York

	Other Veſſels in Port.	
	His Majeſty's Ship Carysfort, C. William Hay,	Jamaica
	Ship Little Carpenter, John Maitland,	Cowes
	Ship Jameſon & Peggy, John Aitken,	
	Snow Eſther, Robert Dann,	Antigua
	Brigt. Savage, Benjamin Calder,	Dominica
	Brigt. Dolphin, John Rogers,	
	Brigt. King George, Thomas Langen,	
	Brigt. Harriet, William Mahney,	Jamaica
	Brigt. Endeavour, George Cleiland,	London
	Scooner Unity, Jeremiah Newton,	New-Providence
	Scooner Induſtry, Joſeph Thacher,	Boſton
	Scooner Experiment, John Darrell,	Bermuda
	Scooner Sally, Benjamin Knight,	Salem
	Scooner Elizabeth, Robert Bell,	New-Providence
	Scooner Anne, Henry Parker,	Barbados
	Scooner Margaret, Benjamin Barton,	Grenada
	Sloop Three Brothers, Elias Young,	St. Chriſtopher

New Advertiſements.

JOSHUA LOCKWOOD

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS,

THAT he is juſt returned from the WEST-INDIES, and continues to carry on the WATCH and CLOCK-MENDING BUSINESS, with the greateſt Accuracy and Diſpatch, and will ever acknowledge the Favours of his Friends.——He has a few CLOCKS and WATCHES, juſt arrived, to diſpoſe of—amongſt which is, a curious Gold Stop-Watch, with Seconds in the Centre.—Alſo, an Aſſortment of the beſt VIOLINS that ever were imported into this Province; the Prices are, from *Two* to *Five Guineas* each——fine Italian Fiddleſtrings, Bridges, and ſpare Bows—fine French SWEET-MEATS of all Sorts in Bottles, for the Ladies—a few Yards of Silk CUTY, for Gentlemens Jackets and Breeches, and a few Dozens of fine CLARET.——Alſo, a few fine SILK UMBRELLAS, at *Ten Pounds* each;—BOWEN's SAGO POWDER, freſh and fine, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Pound.

Andrew Rutledge,

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS,

That he has imported, in the Ship BEAUFAIN, *Capt.* CURLING, *from* LONDON,

HALF Ell Crow coloured MANTUA's; ¼ Ell brown Ditto, and ¼ Ell Drab colour Ditto, all free from Spots; 9-8 Sheeting Linen, white and brown Ruſſia Drabs, Oznabrugs, Carpenters Claw and Lathing Hammers, Chizzels, Rice Sickles, and Iron Wire Rice Sieves, free from Ruſt; which with his Aſſortment on Hand, he will ſell at his uſual cheap Rate.

N. B. Alſo a Parcel of good Muſcovado Sugar in Kegs, to be ſold Cheap.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, belonging to the CHARLES-TOWN LIBRARY SOCIETY, to be LETT at Intereſt, on good perſonal Security. Apply by Letter, mentioning the Names of the Parties, to

ROBERT PHILP, TREASURER.

IT is requeſted of all Perſons that are, or may hereafter be, indebted for Freight or Paſſage, in the Scooner *Savannah-Packet*, not to pay the ſame to BARNABAS CHADWICK, late Patroon of the ſaid Scooner.

Jan. 10th, 1770. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

THIS is to give NOTICE,

TO all Perſons indebted to FRANCIS GREENSWORD, deceaſed, That they pay their Accompts, on or before the FIRST Day of MARCH next, to JOHN REMINGTON, Junior, for after that Day they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney at Law, to be ſued for.——All Perſons having Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to deliver in their Accompts, properly atteſted, to *John Remington*, Jun. he being appointed for that Purpoſe by us.

JOHN MARLEY,
Jan. 10, 1771. WILL. HOLLIDAY, } *Adminiſtrators.*

STOLEN,

Out of the Subſcriber's Stables, at GODFREY'S SAVANNAH, *early on* SATURDAY *Morning, the 19th of* DECEMBER, 1770.

TWO HORSES;

ONE a dark bay, with a large Star in his Forehead; and the other a ſorrel, with a with Mane and Tail; Both branded thus $\overline{R}$. Any Perſon that will give Intelligence of the above Strays, ſhall be rewarded; and whoever will deliver them to me, at my Plantation as above-mentioned, or to my Son in Charles-Town, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward for each. And whoever will apprehend the Offender or Offenders, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive TWENTY POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid.

THOMAS RADCLIFF.

CONGAREES, DECEMBER 13th, 1770.

STOLLED by GEORGE DYCKS, upon Edisto, a GREY HORSE, branded M 3, about 13 Hands high, and ſeven Years old. The Owner muſt prove his Property, before

HENRY PATRICK, J. P.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in Purſuance of Powers reſerved to myſelf, by Articles of Copartnerſhip, I have this Day DISSOLVED the Copartnerſhip of

MILES and JOHN BREWTON,

The Bonds, other Specialties and Books, are in the Hands of the Subſcriber; who requeſts thoſe indebted to the ſaid Concern, BREWTON, DOYLEY, *and* BREWTON, or to himſelf, to make immediate Payment.

Jan. 8th, 1771. MILES BREWTON.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC OUTCRY,

At NEW-MARKET, *on* FRIDAY *the 8th of* FEBRUARY *next*,

SEVEN NEGROES, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. THOMAS GADSDEN, deceaſed, ſome of them are well acquainted with raiſing of Poultry, and Marketing.

☞ *Alſo*, on the *Firſt* Day of the RACES, will be SOLD, the fine ENGLISH HORSE *MORO* (if not ſold before at private Sale)—whoſe Pedigree may be ſeen in the Hands of the Subſcribers.

In the mean Time, any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe him, may enquire of JAMES GADSDEN, AND ANDREW RUTLEDGE, } *Executors.*

To be SOLD, at public Vendue,

At Mr. JOSEPH LEVY'S, *at* NEW-MARKET, *on* THURSDAY *the 14th Day of* FEBRUARY *next*,

FORTY valuable SLAVES, moſtly Country born, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH PORCHER, deceaſed, conſiſting of good Jobbing Carpenters, a good Cooper, Sawyers, a very good Cook, Houſe-Wenches and Seamſtreſſes, and fine Field Slaves: Alſo one TRACT of LAND on *Satilla* River, containing nineteen Hundred and fifty Acres, and is eſteemed one of the beſt Tracts in that Part of *Georgia*: Alſo one other TRACT of LAND at the *Round O*, in St. *Bartholomew*'s Pariſh, containing one Hundred and Ninety-eight Acres, exceeding good for Rice, Corn and Indico, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, and other convenient Out-Houſes; Late the Property of Mrs. BRADWELL. The Purchaſers may have twelve Months Credit, on giving their Bonds, with Security, bearing Intereſt from the Day of Sale.

All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above Lands before the Day of Sale, may treat with

PAUL PORCHER,
SAMUEL PORCHER, } *Executors.*

To be SOLD at public OUTCRY,

At Mr. JOSEPH LEVY'S, *at* NEW-MARKET, *on* THURSDAY, *the ſeventh Day of* FEBRUARY *next, being the Day following the* CHARLES-TOWN *Races*,

SIXTY VALUABLE

NEGROES;

MOSTLY Country born, belonging to the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN NORTH, deceaſed, and ſold to pay Debts, conſiſting of two very good Drivers, (one of which is alſo a good Cooper and handy Jobbing Carpenter) two other good Coopers, ſeveral Houſe-Wenches, handy Boys and Girls, Sawyers, likely Young Fellows bred up at a Cowpen, and well acquainted with the Management of Cattle, breaking of Oxen, &c. and the reſt very good Field Slaves in general, and perhaps not inferior to any Parcel of Negroes of equal Number in this Province. The Conditions of the Sale are, that the Purchaſers give their Bonds, with Security, payable the firſt Day of January, 1772, and bearing Intereſt from the Day of Sale.

JAMES DONNOM,
THOMAS BEE, } *Executors.*

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

For Caſh, or ſhort Credit (as ſhall be agreed on) upon the Spot, on the 30th of January, *Inſtant—the Sale to begin at* Ten *o'Clock in the Forenoon*;

THE BRICK HOUSE up the Path, at the Sign of the PEACOCK, with four Acres three Roods and an Half of Land, a good Kitchen, Chair-Houſe, Store-Houſe and Bake-Houſe, a good new Stable, to hold twenty Horſes, a Nurſery-Houſe, and a Slaughter-Pen, that lets at One Hundred Pounds per Annum, a fine Spring of Water, as good as any on Charles-Town Neck; alſo, ſeveral Kinds of FURNITURE, and a good RIDING-CHAIR:——Likewiſe, a likely Family of NEGROES.

Good and lawful Titles will be made, on payment of the Money.

DENNIS EGAN.

To be SOLD at public Outcry,

FOR READY MONEY,

In Mr. BLAKE's *South Tenement next to the* STATE-HOUSE, *lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed* DOUGAL CAMPBELL, *Eſq; on* FRIDAY *the firſt Day of* FEBRUARY *next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon*,

THE perſonal ESTATE of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of ſundry valuable NEGROES, PLATE, HOUSHOLD-FURNITURE, BOOKS, a RIDING-CHAIR, a MARE, and ſundry other Articles.

Thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to give in Accounts thereof, upon Oath, particularly ſpecifying the Grounds of the ſame, and the Nature of their reſpective Securities: And all Perſons any Wiſe indebted to the Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment.

ALEXANDER GARDEN,
ROBERT WELLS,
JAMES JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*

N. B. All Perſons poſſeſſed of BOOKS and other EFFECTS, belonging to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to return them without Delay, to JAMES JOHNSTON, at the above-mentioned.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 12th of December laſt, a NEGRO WENCH, named BETTY; middle-ſized, ſpeaks broken Engliſh.—She had on when ſhe went away a blue Negro Cloth Coat, with a ſtriped Linen one over it; alſo a blue Jacket, very much patched about the Arms. She was formerly the Property of Mr. GRAY, Tavern-Keeper, on the Bay, and is well known about Charles-Town. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Wench, and delivers her to me, in Charles-Town, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges.

PAUL SMISER.

N. B. All Perſons are cautioned from harbouring the ſaid Wench, at their Peril.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Day the Commissioners of the FREE-SCHOOL were pleased to elect Mr. WILLIAM CARSS, HEAD-MASTER of the FREE SCHOOL in this Province, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. PANTING, who hath resigned; and Mr. CARSS is to take the Charge of the same accordingly, immediately after the ensuing Holidays: Of which, they have ordered this public Notice to be given.

December 17, 1770.

Charles-Town, Dec. 21, 1770.

THE Subscriber gives this Notice to all concerned, and to the Public in general, That the Copartnership of DILLON & GRAY, is dissolved from this Date; and all those any Ways indebted to the said Copartnership, are desired to pay their respective Debts to him only:—Likewise, that he carries on the Business as before, in his own Name, and hopes to give general Satisfaction.

ROBERT DILLON.

A FEW PIPES OF

MADERA WINE,

Of the *First Quality*, to be SOLD, by

MILES & JOHN BREWTON.

LEWIS's superfine FLOUR; Haines's Double BEER; and Milk and Water BREAD, just imported from PHILADELPHIA, by Captain BLEWER, to be SOLD, by WILLIAM AIR.

CARNE & POINSETT,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship HEART-OF-OAK, *Captain* GUNN,

A LARGE Parcel of DRUGS and MEDICINES;—Also, A few Setts of SURGEONS Capital and Trapanning INSTRUMENTS;—Satchels of Pocket Instruments;—best and common Lancets;—Tooth-Instruments of different Sorts;——Which, with their Stock already on Hand, making A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, and the following FAMILY MEDICINES, they will sell very reasonably, at their Shop in ELLIOTT-STREET, facing BEDON's-ALLEY.

BEAUME-DE-VIE,		Golded and plain	Spirits of
Radcliff's	ELIXIRS.	Scurvy-Grass,	
Squire's		Jesuit's Drops,	
Daffey's, and		Godfrey's Cordial,	
Fraunces's female		Bateman's Drops,	
Elixir of Bardana,		British Oil,	
Lockyer's	PILLS.	Turlington's Balsam,	
Anderson's		Balsam of Honey,	
Hooper's, and		Jackson's	TINCTURES.
Speediman's		Stewart's, and	
James's Powders,		Greenough's	
Cinamon	WATERS.	Tincture of Centuary,	
Clove		Spleenwort,	
Tanfey		Sage,	
Aniseed		Valerian,	
Rose		Essence of Water Dock,	
Hungary		Pepper Mint,	
Double-Distilled		Golden Rod,	
Lavendar, Honey, Pyrmont		Eau-de-Luce,	
		Syrup of Capilaire.	

They have also, a Quantity of SPANISH SARSAPARILLA to sell CHEAP.

*** Boxes of MEDICINES for Ships and Plantations, with full Directions, fitted up in the best Manner.

Orders from the COUNTRY, punctually and expeditiously complied with; and PRODUCE taken in Payment. [6 w.]

CHARLES-TOWN, December 13, 1770.

WHEREAS Mr. DAVID DOTT, of CHARLES-TOWN, *Merchant*, hath assigned all his Debts and Effects to the Subscribers, in Trust for the Payment of all his Creditors, as far as the Money received for that Purpose shall extend: Those Creditors therefore who are willing to accept a Dividend, are desired to transmit their Accompts duly attested, within twelve Months from this Day: And all Persons indebted to the said DAVID DOTT, are requested forthwith to settle and pay their said Debts, to either of us the Subscribers.

JOHN NEUFVILLE,
THOMAS SHIRLEY,
JAMIESON & SIMONS.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 18, 1770.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all whom it may Concern,

THAT Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, of CHARLES-TOWN, *Merchant*, hath assigned all his Shop GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDIZES, to the Subscribers, in Trust for Messrs. SMITH & HUNT, Merchants of LONDON; and all his Debts, Negroes, and other Effects, for the Payment of such of his Creditors as shall within twelve Months from this Day, consent and agree to receive a Dividend of their Debts in Average and Proportion, as far as the Money received by the Subscribers for that Purpose shall extend, and thereupon execute General Releases of their Demands against the said WILLIAM BAKER; and the Creditors who do not comply with these Terms, are by the Assignment expressly excluded from any Share of the Money arising from the said Debts, Negroes, and other Effects: Those Creditors therefore who are willing to accept a Dividend, upon the Terms above mentioned, are desired to signify such their Consent, and transmit their Accompts duly attested, within the Time above limited: And all Persons indebted to the said WILLIAM BAKER, are requested forthwith to settle and pay their said Debts, to one or other of us the Subscribers.

WILLIAM BURROWS, or
[3, m.] JOHN LLOYD.

CHARLES-TOWN, DECEMBER 13, 1770.

THE Subscriber, being supported by Gentlemen of Fortune in this Province, who have determined to promote the BREWERY in CHARLES-TOWN, under his Management and Care, GIVES NOTICE, That he will pay, in *Ready Money*, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per Bushel for Summer or Winter BARLEY, and FIVE SHILLINGS per Pound for HOPS, both to be good in their Kind, delivered at the Brew-House, at any Time from the 1st of September 1771, to the 1st of February 1772.——Any Person inclined to plant BARLEY, may be supplied with Seed, upon Condition of returning him a like Quantity, and selling to him the Overplus of the Produce, upon Terms above-mentioned.

(d.t.f.) EDMUND EGAN.

Mansell, Cozbett, & Roberts,

RETURN their most sincere Thanks to all their Friends, who have been kind enough to favour them with their Custom; and, as their Partnership will dissolve with the present Year, they beg Leave to give this early Notice, that all Bonds, Notes, and Accounts, then due to them, will be expected to be immediately paid, in order to close their present Concerns as fast as possible; and they hope every Person interested herein, will take due Notice of this Advertisement.

N. B. They have a good Assortment of WINTER GOODS on Hand, which will be sold very reasonably.

Good Eight Day CLOCKS, at Cost and Charges.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS I, JONATHAN NORTON, of St. Helena Parish, did purchase, of ROBERT OSWALD, on the 22d Day of May last, a NEGRO WENCH, which he declared, was legally imported into this Province, by Messrs. *Wilson, Coram, Wayne, & Company*, and on whose Account he sold her to me; and for which I gave him my Note of Hand, for £. 220 Currency, bearing Date the 22d Day of May last, payable the 1st of January, 1771, to said *Wilson, Coram, Wayne, & Company*; but the said Negro Wench was seized, by *Jacob Deveaux*, Esquire, on the 19th Day of June following, for Want of her being duly entered, and the Duties on her secured to His Majesty, agreeable to a Law of this Province, the said Negro Wench was accordingly condemned, in His Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas, and sold in Consequence thereof, by the Provost-Marshal, as I am informed.—This is to forewarn all Persons whatsoever, from receiving said Note of Hand in Payment, Discount, or otherwise, as I am determined not to pay the same, having not received any Consideration for the said Note of Hand, which must be deemed, by all disinterested Persons, fraudulent.

JONATHAN NORTON.

THE undermentioned, having removed from his House in Broad-Street, opposite to the Lieutenant-Governor's, to the House on the West Side of St. Philip's Church-Street, adjoining the Baptist-Meeting-House, where JACOB MOTTE, Esq; deceased (the late Treasurer) resided;

HAS TO LET,

THE first-mentioned HOUSE, with the Kitchen, Wash-House, Store-Houses, Stable, Chair-House, and Garden thereto belonging. Any Person wanting to rent the same, may apply to JAMES PARSONS.

UPON a Review of the BOOKS belonging to the CHARLES-TOWN LIBRARY-SOCIETY, taken on the Death of the late Librarian, many Volumes were found wanting: The Society will be greatly obliged to any Persons into whose Hands they, or any of them, may have fallen, for a speedy Return of them. JOHN COLCOCK, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM GIBBONS,

INTENDS to carry on the FACTORAGE-BUSINESS in all its Branches; and will esteem himself much obliged to those who shall please to favour him with the Sale of their Crops, as they may depend on his giving the greatest Attention to their Interest.

He has for SALE, on BERESFORD's *Wharf,*

Jamaica, West-India, and Northward Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Vinegar, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, fine and coarse Salt, Barrel'd-Beef, and a Quantity of Wool.

N. B. Letters or Orders left for him on said Wharf, will be punctually complied with.

†††† I will be accountable for the Conduct of the above-named *William Gibbons*, to such Persons who shall employ him in the Disposal of their Crops. RICHARD BERESFORD.

To be SOLD,

(Or, EXCHANGED for NEGROES)

A TRACT of TIDE-SWAMP, on the Island of ARGYLE, seven Miles above the Town of Savannah, containing (as imagined) near Seven Hundred Acres: Near 250 cleared and completely banded in, with Buildings of every Kind suitable for a Plantation, equal at least to any in this Province; a Machine, that beats six large Barrels of Rice per Day, may be bought with the Place, if agreeable to the Purchaser; with near TWENTY Head of MILCH CATTLE.

The Situation of this Plantation admits of receiving the Tide from two Rivers at once, so that there is no Doubt of watering your Field every Fortnight, if required.

The Value of this Settlement is well known to Numbers, and needs no other Recommendation, than referring those who incline to buy to view it.—No Inducement would have been sufficient for the Owner's parting with it, but its being on an Island will not admit of his turning his Stock to that Advantage, which he can do on the Lands he has elsewhere.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

N. B. If the Purchaser finds it inconvenient to pay the Money, he may have a long Credit, paying the Interest annually, and giving proper Security.

To be SOLD,

A LARGE LOT of LAND on White-Point, extending from Old to New-Church-Street, bounded South on the Lot Doct. Oliphant now occupies, and East on a Lane 10 Feet wide: It has a sufficient Front on each Street to admit of three Tenements, and Depth for all necessary Out-Buildings, and a small Garden.

One undivided Third-Part of the Old-Sugar-House, at the West End of Broad-Street.

The Lots commonly called the Brew-House, lately purchased of the South-Carolina Society.

Several very large and well-situated Lots in George-Town.

Several valuable Tracts of INDICO LAND, on Pedee-River. And, several Tracts of Land on Santee-River.——These last being the Land which the Proprietor reserved for his own Use, out of very large Quantities; and which, no Consideration but that of his determined Resolution to leave the Province, could have induced him to part with. 'Tis needless to say more of them, than there are two of them as completely improved as any Plantation need be. Also,

A Tract of 200 Acres, on Santee River, which formerly belonged to Mr. Kinloch. Apply to

THOMAS LYNCH.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to a CARPENTER,

AN honest, sober, sprightly BOY, of reputable Parents.—He must understand a little of Arithmetic, and if he has a Taste for Drawing the more agreeable. A Premium will be expected, as he will be instructed in every essential Part of the Profession.

Two Negro Boys are also wanted as Apprentices.

Enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE in BROAD-STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given to those whose Engagements should have been discharged the last Winter, no longer to neglect paying their respective Debts, as the Death of Mr. DOYLEY makes it necessary the Affairs of our Copartnership should be closed immediately.

MILES BREWTON.
JOHN BREWTON.

N. B. A Parcel of fine WHITE PLAINS and DUFFIL BLANKETS, just imported, to be sold for little more than the prime Cost and Charges

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MICHIE & ROBERTSON,

Have just imported, in the Britannia, *Captain* White, *from* Philadelphia, *which will be sold on reasonable Terms, at their Store in* Broad-Street,

SUPERFINE FLOUR—SHIP-BREAD—CHOCOLATE in Boxes—fine MUSTARD—Straw KNIVES, APPLES—RUM—Bar IRON—Plough-share Moulds—double BEER, of a superior Quality:—With a general Assortment of Goods, such as are allowed by the Resolutions.

To be SOLD, by private Contract,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing Two Hundred and Seven Acres (more or less) situate and lying in ST. ANDREW's Parish, on the Way to GOOSE-CREEK, about Eight Miles from CHARLES-TOWN; which short Distance makes it very convenient and profitable to attend the Market. The Land produces good Corn; and Fifty Acres may be planted with Rice, as proper Dams are made to keep Water on said Land; every Field is also double ditched, which makes it safe, and spares fencing. On said Plantation there is a good Dwelling-House, and Out-Houses answerable.

Also, a Stock of NEAT CATTLE, HOGS, CART and HORSES, &c. to be disposed of.

My only Motive for disposing of said Plantation is my late bad State of Health, which prevents my giving the Attendance that is requisite. Credit will be given for one, two, or three Years, on paying Interest, and giving approved Security. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may treat with

JOHN ERNEST POYAS.

JOHN McCALL, Jun.

RETURNS his grateful Thanks for the Favours he has received the last Year; and acquaints his Friends, and the Public in general, that he still continues the *FACTORAGE BUSINESS*, and will be greatly obliged to such Gentlemen as please to employ him; who may depend on his Diligence, and punctual Compliance with their Orders.

All Orders and Letters directed for him are desired to be left at his Compting-House, near CROUCH's Printing-Office, in Elliott-Street.

HE HAS JUST OPENED,

A Chest of fine flavoured HYSON TEA (*imported before the Resolutions were entered into*) which he will dispose of at EIGHT for ONE CASH, to any Number of Ladies and Gentlemen who may engage the Whole.

*** One-Third is already bespoke.

DOUBLE BEER, fine Ale, Table and Small Beer, Yeast for Baking, and Grains (good for Cows and Horses) to be sold at Four Coppers per Bushel, at the Brew-House, by

EDMUND EGAN.

ALL Persons indebted to NATHANIEL BLUNDELL, who lately kept Store at SALTKETCHER and BEAR-BLUFF, either by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are now (for the *LAST TIME*) called upon to discharge their respective Debts immediately, as I am fully and absolutely determined, to sue every Person, without Distinction, who shall neglect so to do. ROBERT RAPER.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Charles-Town, about the 3d of October last, two HORSES, one a sorrel, with several Saddle-Spots on his Back, and had lately a Sore on the Withers, branded G R

†, with other Brands, but forgot: The other a bright bay, his two hind Feet white, branded on the near Shoulder $\frac{H}{2}$ and on the near Buttock 2. Whoever may have taken up either or both of the above-described Horses, shall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward for each, and reasonable Charges, on Delivery to ROGER PINCKNEY, in Charles-Town, or JOHN-LEWIS JERVAIS, at Ninety-Six.

A Black HORSE, Age unknown, upwards of 13 Hands high, and paces, branded on the mounting Buttock I $\frac{T}{O}$, in one.—A bay MARE, 14 Hands high, both hind Feet white, paces and trotts, branded on the mounting Shoulder H, and on the Buttock of the same Side $\frac{H}{M}$.—A bright bay HORSE, 13 Hands high, nine Years old, with a large White down his Face, and a small Snip, the off hind Foot white, branded on the mounting Shoulder $\frac{T}{A}$ joining, and on the off Buttock V, and trotts. The Owners of the above Strays may apply to, and prove the Property, before

Amelia, Nov. 1, 1770. JOHN LIVISTON.

CHARLES-TOWN, JANUARY 1st, 1771.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intituled, "An "ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at FIVE POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, per Hundred lb Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at THREE POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both used by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt.
WHITE,	1	13	0	WHITE,	2	11	0
WHEATEN,	2	11	8	WHEATEN,	4	0	8
HOUSHOLD,	3	10	0	HOUSHOLD,	5	6	0

Of which all Bakers of BREAD are required to take due Notice.

BENJAMIN SIMONS, *Com. Gen.*

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by P. TIMOTHY.